

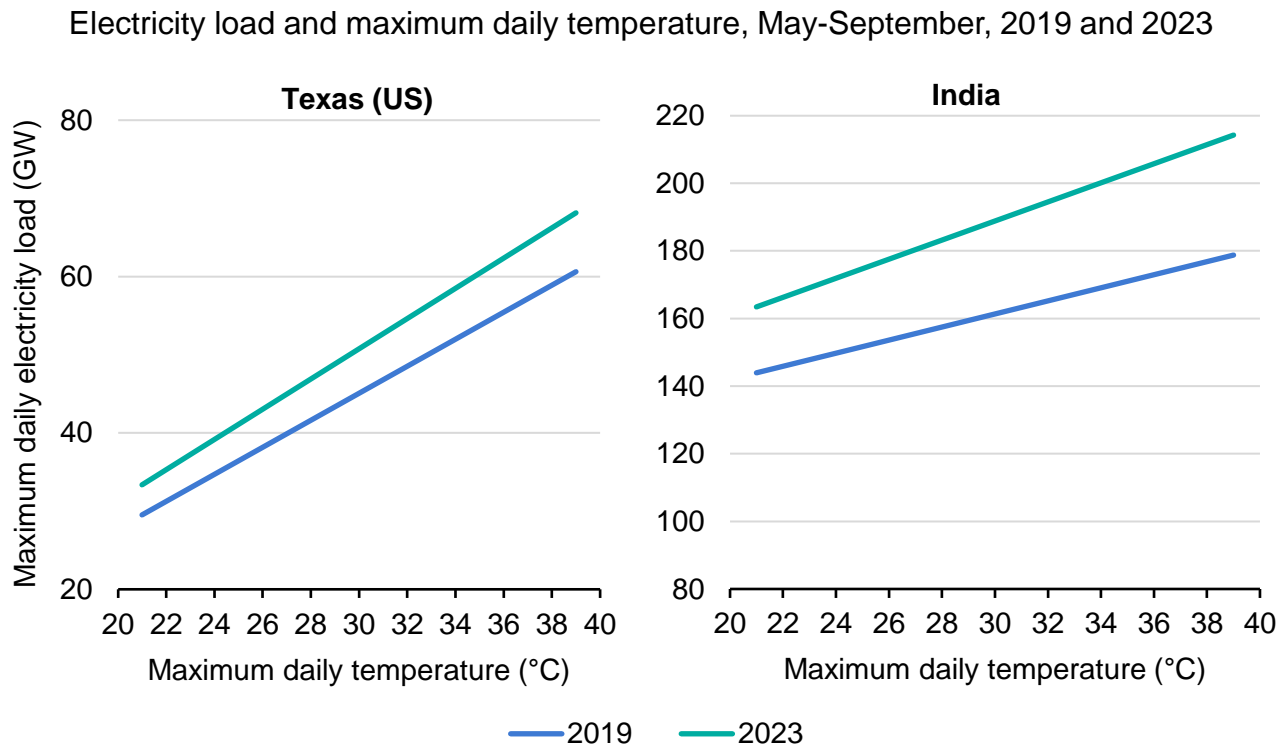


Mitigation Efforts through Energy Efficiency

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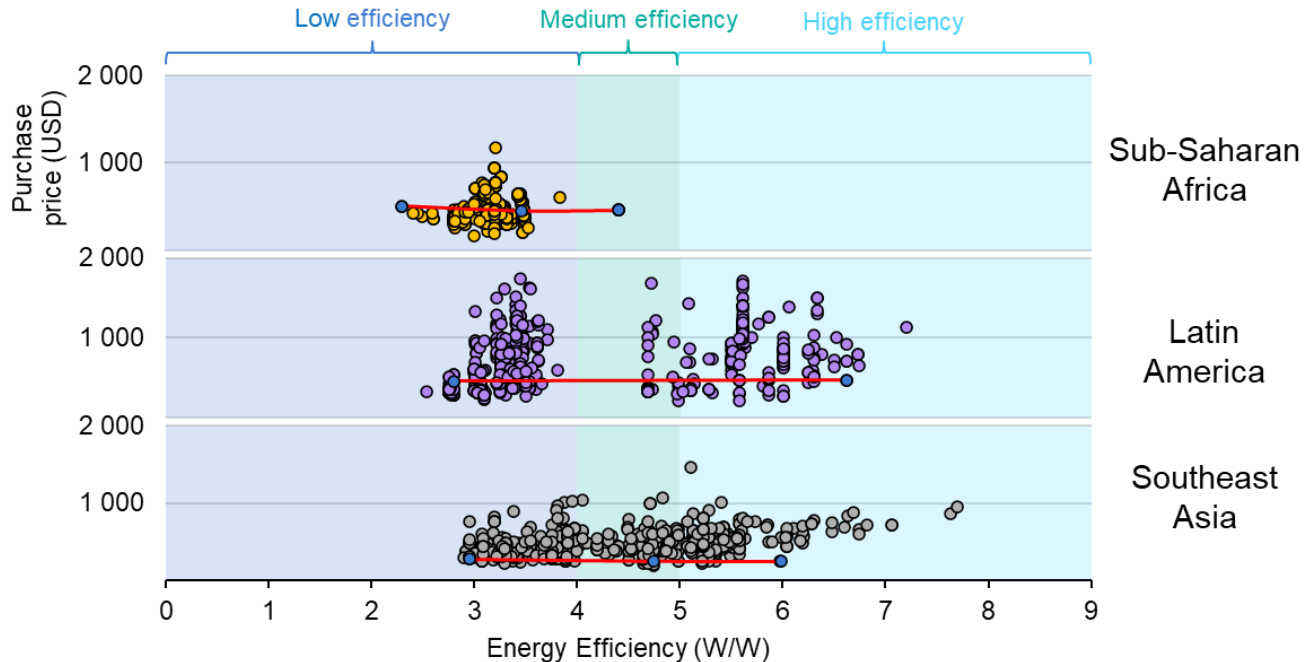
Hot weather drives energy demand for air conditioning



Every 1°C increase in the average daily temperature above 24°C drives a rise of about 4% in electricity demand in Texas, and a 2% gain in India, where air conditioner ownership is much lower.

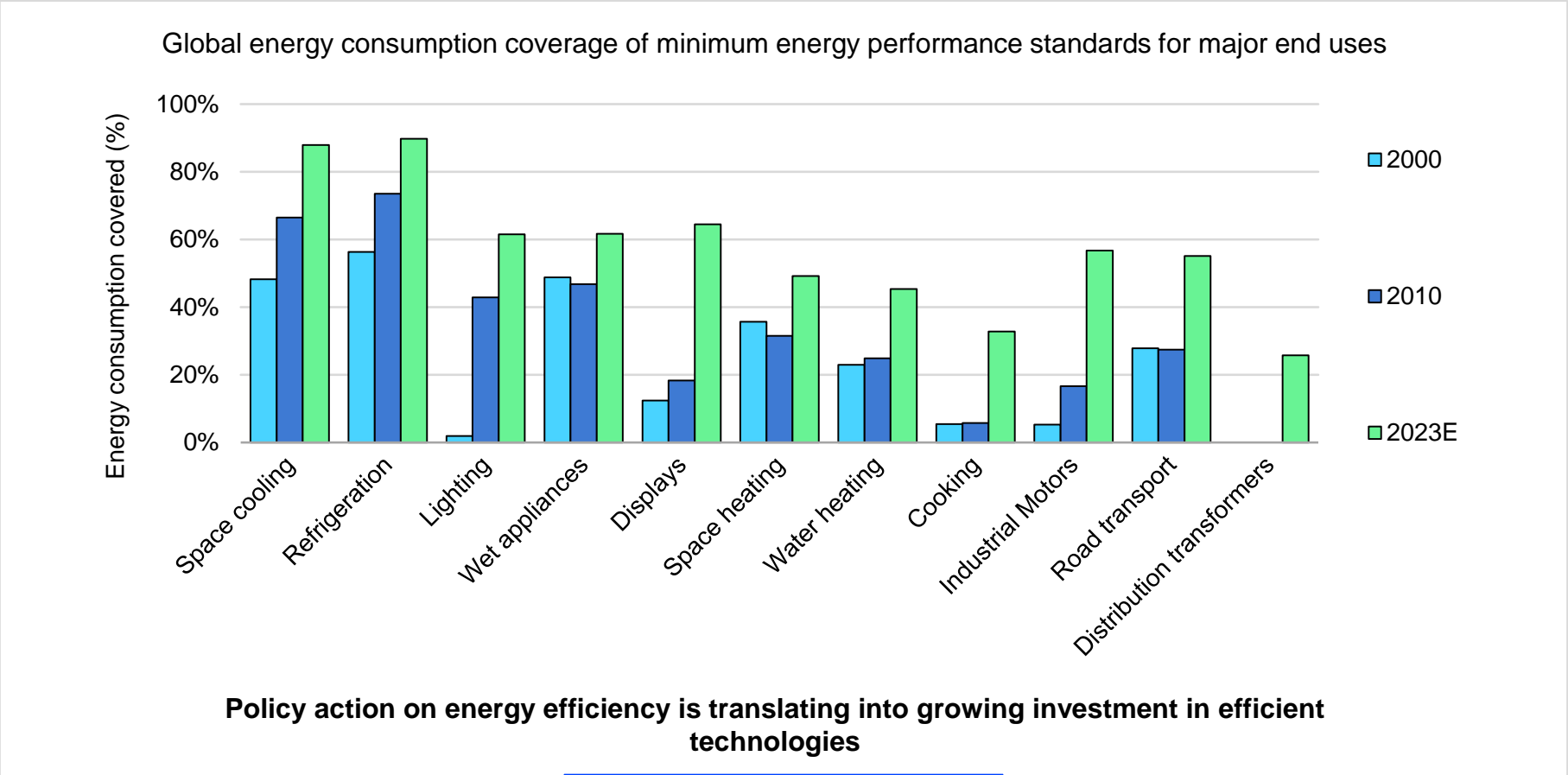
More efficient air conditioners do not incur in higher upfront costs

Air conditioners (wall-mounted type) efficiency and cost in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, 2023.

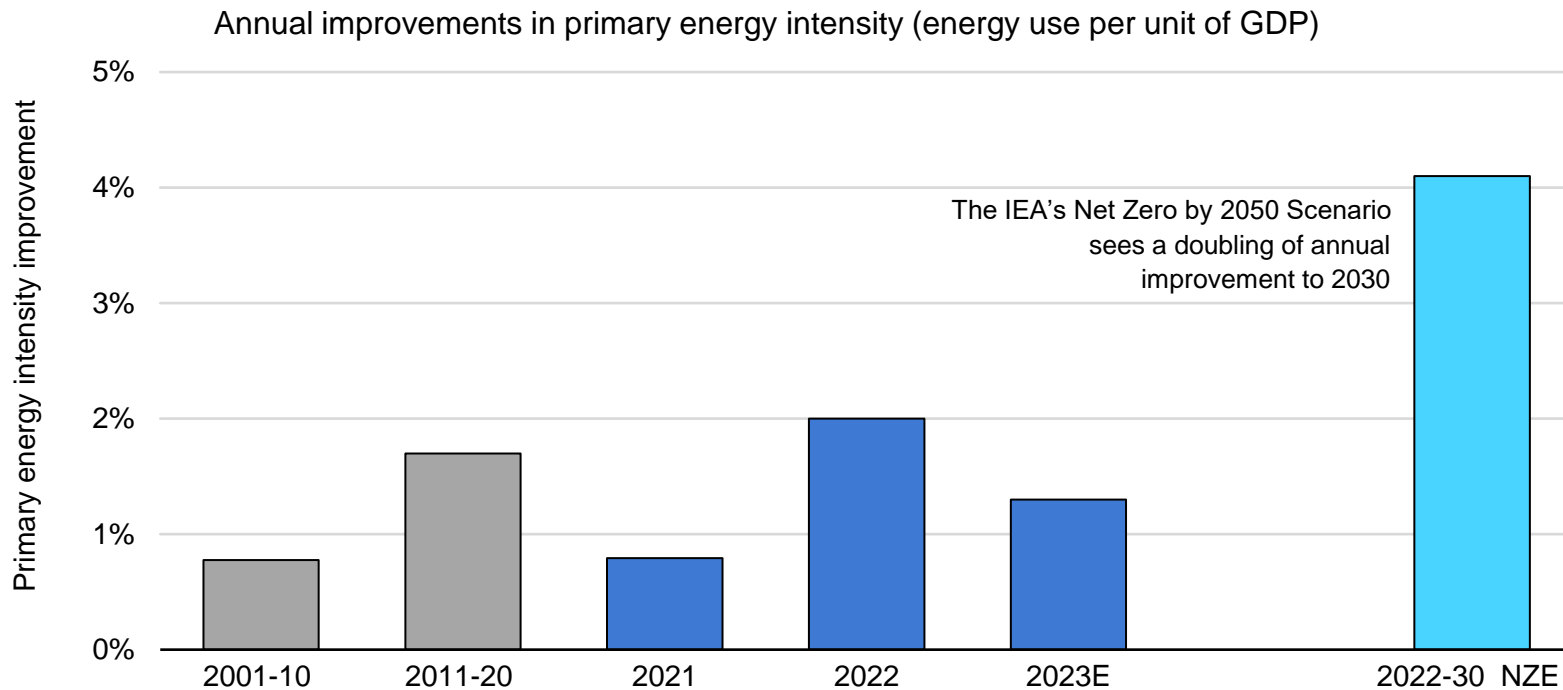


Highly efficient air conditioning models are as affordable as less efficient devices in Latin America and Southeast Asia

Policy coverage has been expanding significantly



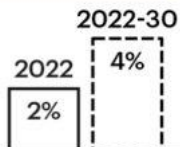
Policy progress is not translating into uniform efficiency gains



Despite momentum on energy efficiency policy, progress on energy intensity gains is competing with global economic trends.

Doubling energy efficiency progress offers substantial rewards

What is doubling?



Global annual progress on energy intensity doubles this decade

The target is global, all countries have a part to play

The target will be formally considered at COP28

Why should we double?



A critical step on the path to net zero



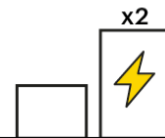
Over 7 Gt CO₂ emissions savings in 2030



Today's home energy bills in advanced economies lowered by a third



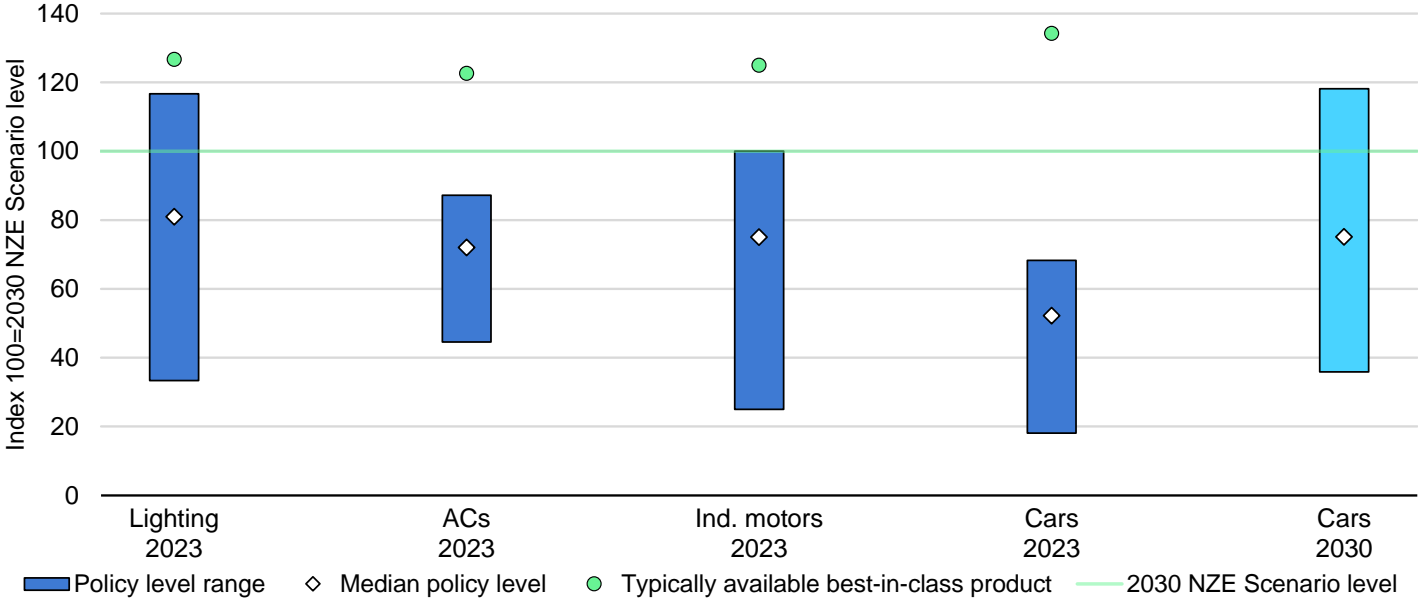
4.5 million more jobs than today



Energy savings equivalent to twice the EU's consumption in 2022

Policies and technologies for doubling already exist

Minimum Energy Performance Standards, IEA Efficiency Policy Level Index end uses, global country range, 2023 and 2030



The technologies needed to achieve a doubling already exist, and policy thresholds are rapidly moving towards the required level.

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